JUNE 14, 1776. THE NUMBER 72.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY. AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

High HEAVEN *to* GRACIOUS ENDS *directs the* STORM!

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 6, 1776.

IT being repreſented to this board, that the commanding-officers of the militia, in many counties in this colony, have omitted to arrange the ſame into certain diviſions, purſuant to an ordinance of the laſt Convention, from a miſconſtruction of the ordinance.

Reſolved therefore, that it be recommended to them to proceed, without delay, to make ſuch regulation, according to the directions of the ſaid ordinance.

By order of the committee.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

JOHN PENDLETON, clerk.

George Merchant, a private in capt. Morgan's company of riflemen of Virginia, who went to Canada with col. Arnold laſt fall, was taken priſoner ſoon after landing on the plains of Abraham, and after being confined ſeveral days in irons was ſent to England to be hanged; but meeting with friends in London, he was ſet at liberty and ſent to Briſtol, from whence he got a paſſage, on the 24th of March, in a ſchooner to Halifax, where he tarried ten days, when he, with ſeveral maſters of veſſels that had been taken by the miniſterial cruiſers, hired a ſmall fiſhing ſchooner to bring them to Newbury, but by reaſon of contrary winds put into Old York, in New Hampſhire, where he landed and puſhed for Boſton, and was ſent expreſs from thence to general Waſhington, and by him to the Continental Congreſs, and arrived here on Monday evening. By him we have the following important advices.

LONDON, *March* 1.

Extract of a letter from an eminent gentleman in London, *to his friend in* America, *dated Feb.* 7.

LORD Howe is appointed commander in chief of the fleet; the commander at land is not yet determined. Lord Cornwallis is now ready to ſail from Corke with 3000 men for Virginia, to meet general Clinton. The plan is, to march through that colony and attack Philadelphia by land, if impracticable by ſea; they reckon, upon paper, to have an army of 30,000, moſtly Germans, in America, by June. Burgoyne is to retake Canada with 10,000 men; if the paſſage over the Blue Ridge is fortified, that way will be impracticable. If offers of ſettlement, &c. are prepared, to fling into the camp, in German, when the Germans arrive, it muſt have a great effect. They truſt to the ſlaves, but more to the Scotch among you.---The generals talked of are Amherſt, Count La Lippe, or Harvey; the laſt is moſt probable.---A general of the firſt abilities has offered to go over, if I could aſſure him of being received by the Congreſs. If the miniſterial efforts do not ſucceed this campaign, it is over with them."

March 2. Tueſday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's, with ſome very important deſpatches from the regency of Hanover, and laſt night was ſent off with ſeveral packets for the lords of that electorate.

This week the following forces are ſaid to be agreed to in council, to be ſent to America this ſpring: Heſſians 12,000, Brunſwickers 4000, Waldeckers 2000, Britiſh 37,000; total, 55,000.

March 12. Yeſterday ſir George Oſborne, and ſeveral other officers of the guards, attended the levee at St. James's, and took leave of his majeſty, previous to their ſetting out to embark for America.

A motion being made (March 10th) in the Houſe of Commons, that 850,000 l. be granted for extraordinaries for the ſervice of the year 1776, the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided, ayes 180, noes 57.

It is reported that his majeſty will go to Portſmouth, to take a ſurvey of the fleet before they ſail for America.

The officers who are ordered for America are to wear the ſame uniform as the common ſoldiers, and their hair dreſſed in the like manner, ſo that they may not be diſtinguiſhed by the rifle-men, who aim particularly at the officers.

Before the end of next May there will be fifty frigates in America, which are to form a chain along that continent, to prevent all intercourſe with the provincials.

The ſhips of war fitting out for America are ordered to have their war complement, and to be victualled for ſix months.

The 24th and 62d regiments are ordered to Corke to wait for ſhips, on board of which they are to embark for America.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, *March* 12.

"Capt. Roger Wills is appointed to the command of the Ranger ſloop of war, and ordered to convoy the tranſports belonging to ſir Peter Parker's ſquadron to America.

"We have upwards of 20 ſail of tranſports fitting out here for America, beſides ſix ſail of ſir Peter's ſquadron."

Extract of a letter from Cowes, *March* 14.

"This day ſailed, with a fine wind at eaſt, ſeveral tranſports with troops, &c. bound for North America, which have been detained by contrary winds for ſeveral days paſt."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *March* 17.

"Yeſterday the wind came round to the N. E. when his majeſty's ſhip the Triton, capt. Lutwidge, and ſix ſail of tranſports, with troops on board, ſailed from Spithead for Boſton. The others remain here, to take on board the troops that are to come from London."

March 14. Orders are given for raiſing 1000 recruits, for completing the three regiments of foot guards to their full complement, in the room of thoſe ordered for America.

A meſſenger arrived yeſterday at St. James's from France, and brings advice that a ſquadron of men of war and frigates are ſailed from Breſt, with a fair wind, for the Weſt Indies.

Yeſterday a draught from the guards of 1000 men marched off the parade, in three diviſions, to Portſmouth, to embark for America.

Orders are given for draughts to be made from the different dockyards for a number of ſhipwrights, &c. to be ſent to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to repair any of his majeſty's ſhips that may put in there and ſtand in need thereof.

It was agreed in Monday's debate, that government would, in the courſe of two months, want 130,000 tuns of tranſports. Suppoſe, on an average, at 280 tuns each, this is near 500 ſail, which is certainly more than can be procured in that time. This confirms the opinion, very generally embraced among the military perſons, that the German troops will not all be in America before the end of Auguſt.

Friday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made to petition the king, beſeeching his majeſty, that the moſt ſolemn, clear, diſtinct, and unambiguous ſpecification of the juſt and honourable terms which his majeſty, with both Houſes of Parliament, mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operation of his armament; which petition was prepared, and ordered to be preſented by the whole court. In conſequence of the above reſolution, the ſheriffs went yeſterday to his majeſty, to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it, and his majeſty appointed Friday next.

Letters from col. Faucit adviſe, that the firſt march of the Heſſians has been ſtopped, and the men ordered back, from the tranſports not being ready to receive them.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Ireland, we hear that all kinds of proviſions are riſen above a third in their value there, on account of the large commiſſions for victualling the tranſports. At Corke, it is ſaid there are no leſs than 500 of them to be victualled for 12 months.

The Flanders mail of Saturday laſt ſays, that his Pruſſian majeſty has again relapſed, and the conſequences are much dreaded by his phyſicians.

It was agreed in the debates, the other night, that the French were arming in all their ports; that they had ſent at different times 8000 men to the Mauritius, and a very formidable force to St. Domingo.

The marching regiments for the American ſervice are to conſiſt of 12 companies of 56 effective rank and file each company; the three Highland battalions excepted, viz. lord John Murray's and Fraſer's, which are to conſiſt of 1000 men each.

March 16. His grace the duke of Grafton ſtated the motion he meant to propoſe to the Houſe, which was ſubſtantially as follows: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, imploring him, out of a tender concern for the lives of his people, and to ſtop the farther effuſion of blood, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his royal proclamation to empower the commander in chief of his forces in America, or the commiſſioners, or commiſſioner (if any ſuch ſhould be ſent) to receive, within a reaſonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition pre-

ſented in behalf of the colonies, ſtating their juſt rights and grievances, and to aſſure them that ſuch petition ſhall be conſidered and anſwered."

Lord Shelburne ſeconded the motion.

Lord Dartmouth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only meaſures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His lordſhip obſerved, that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government, by the authority of this kingdom, was ſubverted, and every act of cruel uſurpation exerciſed. He thought this motion ſo highly prejudicial to Great Britain, that he moved the previous queſtion, whether this queſtion be now put; wiſhing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an abſolute negative, becauſe he was not willing that a motion ſhould go forth as if the miniſtry were abſolutely averſe to all terms of accommodation: But he thought the meaning of the motion fully anſwered in the laſt clauſe of the act of parliament appointing commiſſioners to receive the ſubmiſſion of any of the colonies, whenever they ſhould be diſpoſed to return to due obedience to the mother country.

On a diviſion of the Houſe, there appeared for the motion 31, againſt it 91.

WHITEHALL, *March* 9. The king has been pleaſed to appoint John Montague, eſq; vice-admiral of the Blue, to be governour and commander in chief in and over the iſland of Newfoundland, and of the iſlands of Madelaine, in the gulf of St. Laurence.

NEW YORK, *May* 20.

Extract of a letter from Providence, *N. E.*

"YESTERDAY a maſter of a veſſel arrived here from Halifax, who made his eſcape from thence, with a number of other ſhip-maſters. He informs, that the fleet and army are in a wretched condition, great part of the latter being ſtill on ſhip-board; that garrets rent at five dollars per week, and that many of the officers and ſoldiers curſe lord North as heartily as the Americans."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, *May* 1.

"On Sunday laſt arrived here baron Woedike, and col. De Haas, with mr. Joſeph Terry of this place, accompanied by ſeveral other gentlemen of the army; and on Monday the committee of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, for eſtabliſhing and regulating the continental affairs in this province, with the celebrated dr. Franklin at their head. They were received on the beach, at the Port de Vaudreuil, by general Arnold, and the friends to liberty, and a ſalute was fired from the citadel; and being eſcorted to head-quarters, they, and a number of friends to liberty, ſpent the evening with decent mirth."

Thurſday laſt 24 Indians, the chiefs of ſeveral Indian nations, arrived here from Albany. We hear they are to ſet out for Philadelphia in a few days, in order to wait on the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21.

IN CONGRESS, *May* 21, 1776.

Reſolved, THAT all perſons taken in arms on board any prize be deemed priſoners, to be taken care of by the ſupreme executive power in each colony to which they are brought, whether the prize be taken by veſſels fitted out by the continent or by others.

That ſuch as are taken be treated as priſoners of war, but with humanity, and be allowed the ſame rations as the troops in the ſervice of the United Colonies; but that ſuch officers ſupply themſelves, and be allowed to draw bills to pay for their ſubſiſtence and clothing.

That officers made priſoners in the land ſervice be allowed the ſame indulgence.

That the officers be not permitted to reſide in or near any ſea port town, nor publick poſt road, and that the officers and privates be not ſuffered to reſide in the ſame places.

That in caſe the officers cannot draw or ſell their bills, the Congreſs will allow for each of them two dollars a week, for board and lodgings, to be repaid by ſaid officers before they are releaſed from their captivity.

That no tavern-keepers ſupply any officers who are priſoners on the credit of the continent.

That the capitulations entered into with priſoners at the time of their ſurrender be punctually obſerved.

That ſuch officers as ſurrender priſoners of war be put on their parole, unleſs Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe direct.

That the FORM *of the* PAROLE *be as follows:*

I----- being made a priſoner of war by the army of the 13 United Colonies in North America, do promiſe and engage, on my word and honour, and on the faith of a gentleman, to depart from hence to -----, in the province of-----, being the place of my deſtination and reſidence, and there, or within ſix miles thereof, to remain during the preſent war between Great Britain and the ſaid United Colonies, or until the Congreſs of the ſaid United Colonies, or the Aſſembly, Convention, or Committee or Council of Safety of the ſaid colony, ſhall order otherwiſe; and that I will not, directly or indirectly, give any intelligence whatſoever to the enemies of the United Colonies, or do or ſay any thing in oppoſition to or in prejudice of the meaſures and proceedings of any Congreſs for the ſaid colonies during the preſent troubles, or until I am duly exchanged or diſcharged. Given under my hand, this day of , A. D. 1776.

That the ſaid parole be ſigned by the officers.

That ſuch as refuſe to ſubſcribe the parole be committed to priſon.

That David Franks, eſq; agent to the contractors for victualling the troops of the king of Great Britain, be permitted to ſupply the priſoners with proviſions and other neceſſaries, and to ſell his bills for ſuch ſums of money as are neceſſary for that purpoſe; and to enable him to do this to the ſatisfaction of his employers, that a commiſſioned officer be permitted once a month to viſit the priſoners ſo victualled and ſupplied, in order to count their numbers and certify their rolls.

That ſuch of the priſoners as are not ſupplied by mr. Franks be furniſhed with proviſions, not exceeding the rations allowed to privates in the ſervice of the continent.

That the women and children belonging to priſoners be furniſhed with ſubſiſtence, and ſupplied with firing and other things abſolutely neceſſary for their ſupport.

That no priſoners be enliſted in the continental army.

That the priſoners be permitted to exerciſe their trades, and to labour, in order to ſupport themſelves and families.

That the Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation for the counties, diſtricts, or towns, aſſigned for the reſidence of priſoners, be empowered to ſuperintend their conduct; and, in caſes of groſs miſbehaviour, to confine them, and report to their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Council of Safety, the proceedings had on ſuch occaſions.

That a liſt of the priſoners in each colony be made out by the committees of the counties, towns, or diſtricts, where they reſide, and tranſmitted to the Aſſembly, Convention, or Council or Committee of Safety of ſuch colony, reſpectively, who ſhall ſend a copy thereof to Congreſs.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety, be empowered to contract with proper perſons for the moſt reaſonable terms for ſupplying ſuch of the priſoners, their wive and children, in their reſpective colony, as are not ſupplied by mr. Franks.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees, or Councils of Safety, be authoriſed and requeſted to take the paroles of the officers, and to cauſe a ſtrict obſervance of the terms on which they are enlarged, and alſo to take eſpecial care that none of thoſe confined by order of the Congreſs be ſuffered to eſcape; alſo to advance the allowance of two dollars a week to each of the officers who cannot draw or ſell their bills, and to draw for the ſame on the Preſident of the Congreſs.

That the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety, of the colonies reſpectively in which priſoners are or ſhall chooſe or be appointed to reſide, be empowered to remove ſuch priſoners from place to place within the ſame colonies, as often as to ſuch Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety, it ſhall ſeem proper, having regard to the former reſolutions of Congreſs concerning priſoners.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

June 3. Laſt Monday afternoon general Waſhington, the members of Congreſs, and generals Gates and Mifflin, reviewed the four battalions, the rifle battalion, the light horſe, and three artillery companies of the city militia, amounting to near 2500 men, when they went through their manœuvres to general ſatisfaction.

At the ſame time two battalions of the continental troops were reviewed by the general.

The Indians who are come to town, on buſineſs with the Congreſs, attended the general in reviewing the militia, &c.

Extract of a letter from New York, May 31.

"General Putnam has juſt ſhewn me a letter from a gentleman in Salem, which very much concerns your place. The writer informs the general, that capt. Chapman is arrived there (Salem) from St. Croix, who ſays, that on the 10th inſtant, in latitude 54, longitude 67: 24. he fell in with a brig, the captain of which told him that he ſailed in company with a fleet of 70 tranſports, under convoy of two 54 and four 40 gun ſhips, and two bomb-ketches, from which he parted the 5th, in a hard gale of wind. The fleet had on board a large number of Heſſians, Brunſwickers, and Engliſh troops, all bound to Philadelphia, in order to diſperſe (as the captain expreſſes himſelf) that hornet's neſt the Congreſs, after which they were certain the continent would become a very eaſy prey. God grant that you may be prepared to receive this armament. General Putnam thinks that ſome troops will immediately march from hene to your aſſiſtance."

Extract of a letter from New York, May 31.

"I do not learn that a word has been ſaid in our Convention upon the ſubject of a declaration of independence; but a new mode of government has been talked of, and you may expect to ſee in next Monday's paper a call from the Convention to the people, either to give them proper powers for the purpoſe, or to add to their number, and give the increaſed body powers, or to chooſe a new Convention, and give the powers to them."

To the Hon. the CONVENTION *of* Virginia.

TRUSTING to that generous and indulgent ſpirit which ever characteriſes a wiſe and virtuous body, I laſt week ventured to call your attention to an object, which, amidſt the numbers of importance that muſt preſent themſelves, might perhaps have not been regarded; and indeed I cannot ſuppoſe that an addreſs, which had the advancement of knowledge

for its object, could ſeem to any perſon impertinent, ſo much is the cauſe of learning a cauſe of moment to every member of a free and poliſhed ſtate. Goths and Vandals, to whom monuments of art and ſcience were monuments of reproach, might well wiſh to deſtroy the traces of cultivated genius, and, foes to the rights of the human kind, endeavour to expel learning from their land; but not ſo the friends of liberty, the generous ſouls who ſeek alone their country's welfare. To them, the promotion of every plan which tends to enlighten the human mind is intereſting; and nothing have they to fear, but much to expect, from the labours of the learned. Their names and virtuous deeds ſhall ſhine with luſtre to the lateſt period, through the hiſtorick page; and every free-born ſon of ſcience will, in gratitude, record their glory. But perhaps I ſhall be told, that the college of William and Mary has by no means anſwered the purpoſes of its inſtitution, and therefore deſerves not to be ſupported. Whether it has, or has not, I will not take upon me to ſay, nor does it now much ſignify. You, gentlemen, have it in your power to remedy every defect, and to put it under ſuch regulations as will make it beſt anſwer the ends propoſed. Make it your own college. Appoint other viſiters, and other maſters, if the former ones have not done their duty; and if an individual might be allowed to give his advice with regard to your choice of viſiters, none ſhould live at a greater diſtance than 30 or 40 miles at moſt from college. Frequent meetings are often neceſſary; and it cannot be expected that gentlemen, even if they could have timely notice, will, at their own expenſe, undertake long journies, which are attended with many inconveniencies. If, within the limits mentioned, twenty perſons properly qualified for that office could not be found, the number might be leſs; againſt which there could be no oblection, ſince a future Convention would have power to increaſe it, if neceſſary. There is one conſideration that recommends this matter to your immediate attention, which is, that there may be proper ſucceſſion of clergymen in your pariſhes. Vacancies formerly were often ſupplied from other countries, but this reſource is now at an end. You muſt yourſelves adminiſter to your wants; and if you take a view of the natives who are miniſters of our holy religion, you will, I flatter myſelf, find no reaſon to be diſſatisfied with them. In general, they are perſons of good principles, learning, and example; and, in the preſent conteſt, no denomination of men has outſtripped them in active zeal for the liberties of their country, and oppoſition to tyranny and oppreſſion. ACADEMICUS.

*** The account ſent to the printer by *Amicus Veritatis*, relating to a late engagement in Rappahanock river, is contradicted by mr. Charles M'Carty, now on the Convention in this city, and therefore cannot be publiſhed, eſpecially as the author has not thought proper to put his name to his performance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINSEED OIL, in caſks of 11, 16, and 27 gallons, to be ſold at *John Greenhow's* ſtore in *Williamſburg*, where a quantity of OLD BRASS will be purchaſed.

1‖

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 12, 1776.

WANTED, a journeyman BARBER, who is a ſteady light ſhaver. Such a perſon will have good encouragement from CHARLTON & NICHOLS.

TAKEN up on *Ward's* fork, in *Charlotte*, a ſorrel mare 3 years old, about 4 feet 4 inches and a half high, has a blaze face, but is neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s.

‖ JOSEPH SMITH.

Mr. PURDIE,

WITH amazement I obſerved a piece in your paper of the 31ſt of *May*, publiſhed by mr. *William Otey*, charging me with taking his horſe, &c. much to the prejudice of my character. In order, therefore, to wipe away the ſtigma which ſuch a piece of conduct would, and ought, to fix on me, I ſhall relate the matter as it happened. On my way from *Kemp's Landing* to *Suffolk*, being myſelf unwell, I had taken a place in a waggon, and at *Brickell's* ordinary fell in with mr. *Otey*, who appeared to be out of his ſenſes, had loſt his hat, and, as I thought, was quite incapable of riding. Capt. *Scruggs*, being on guard at *Brickell's*, perſuaded me to let mr. *Otey* take my place in the waggon, which I readily did, and, at his deſire, rode mr. *Otey's* horſe to *Suffolk*, and deſired mr. *Langſtone's* bar-keeper to take care of both horſe and ſaddle bags. This being in the night, the next day I informed mr. *Langſtone* of it, and told him the horſe would be ſufficient ſecurity for what might be expended on him.

Thus, ſir, I have related the matter as it happened, and hope the good-natured publick will conſider what I did rather as an intended ſervice to mr. *Otey* than an inclination to prejudice him.

WILLIAM MOSBY.

June 5, 1776.

HONEY & HARROCKS, cabinet-makers, *Williamſburg*, beg leave to acquaint the publick, that they carry on the ſaid buſineſs in all its branches; they likewiſe make FLAX WHEELS and CHECK REELS, and alſo STOCK GUNS in the neateſt manner. As materials cannot be procured at this time upon credit, they expect ready money for their work. *** Good encouragement will be given to a couple of JOURNEYMEN, who will be liked the better if they are acquainted with TURNING. An APPRENTICE is alſo wanted. ‖

WANTED

A PERSON capable of teaching *Reading*, *Writing*, *Arithmetick*, *Mathematicks*, and the *Latin Grammar*. Any perſon ſo qualified, having a good character, by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Prince George*, near *Peterſburg*, ſhall meet with genteel encouragement.

(tf) JAMES FEILD.

A PILOT BOAT, four hhds. of tobacco, and ſundry other articles, will be ſold at mr. *James Thomas's*, in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, on *Thurſday* the 20th of this inſtant (*June*) for ready money. 1‖

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

SUFFOLK, *June* 5, 1776.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a *Dutch* ſervant man named JOHN CHARLES KITTLER, who is a breeches-maker, but may paſs for a tailor; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, of a fair complexion, and had long yellow hair; ſpeaks good *French*, and ſeveral other languages, though bad *Engliſh*. He profeſſes to be a great ſhowman, and pretends to all ſorts of muſick, but not proficient in any. He had on a *Virginia* copperas ſtriped coattee, leather breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and carried other clothes with him. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. reward, and 5l. if brought to *Suffolk*. ‖ CASPER HERRITER.

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, a dark bay mare 4 feet 8 inches and a half high, 5 years old, paces naturally, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on each ſide of her back, branded on the near buttock I, but is not dockt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

‖ JOHN WATKINS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg*, on the 24th of *May* laſt, a likely negro girl, named *ESTHER*, who was formerly the property of mr. *Miles King* of *Hampton*. She is about 16 years of age, and has loſt a joint of one of her right hand fingers; was clad in a blue plains jacket, and negro cotton coat. Whoever delivers the ſaid girl to me ſhall have 20s. reward, if taken up within 20 miles of town; if at a greater diſtance, I will give 40s. (2) JOHN SHEPHERD.

RUN away from *Goochland* courthouſe, on the 6th of this inſtant (*June*) an indented *Iriſh* ſervant man, named PETER CONNER, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a fair complexion, well made, has light hair, and walks like a ſailor. His dreſs is but ſhabby, and he has been lately whipped for threatening a man's life, the ſcars of which, I believe, may be ſeen near his navel. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, or delivers him to me or mr. *William George*, at the above courthouſe, ſhall have 20s. reward.

1‖ JAMES BRYDEN.

RUN *away from the* Norfolk's Revenge *galley, in* Chickahominy *river*, *JOHN CARTWRIGHT, who had ſhipped himſelf as gunner on board the ſaid galley; he is a tall well made man, has an impediment in his ſpeech, and appears to be upwards of* 40 *years old. I ſuſpect he has ſhipped himſelf on board ſome of the country veſſels that are fitting out; if he has, I hope the commander of ſuch veſſel will ſecure him and acquaint me therewith. I will give* 30 *s. to any perſon that will deliver him to me, on board ſaid galley.* ‖ *JOHN CALVERT.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Staunton*, in *Auguſta*, the 6th of laſt month, a ſervant man named *NED BARRY*, between 50 and 60 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, is bald-headed, and has much of the brogue; had on, when he went away, a white hunting ſhirt, a white coat of country made cloth, ſtriped linſey jacket with blue backs, new wool hat, and white woollen ſtockings. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 20s. reward, beſides what the law allows. JAMES CROW.

DRIFTED *into* Purton *bay*, Glouceſter *county*, April 1775, *a ſtrong built PETTIAUGER, with oars in her, between* 25 *and* 30 *feet long, cypreſs body, raiſed about* 8 *inches on her gunnels with pine plank, ſound, and well timbered. She has been chiefly employed this ſpring as an oyſter boat in* Queen's creek, *and I believe is ſtill in the ſame buſineſs, with a white man and two negroes on board. The intention of this advertiſement is, that the right owner may get her again.* 1‖

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in *Richmond* town, on *Tueſday* the 4th of this inſtant (*June*) a likely gray horſe, ſomewhat flea-bitten, about 15 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, part of the near ſide of his mane cut off, is ſhod all round, paces and gallops well, has many black ſpots on the off ſhoulder, his brand unknown, if any. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 20s. reward.

‖ SMITH BLEAKEY.

STRAYED *or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in* New Kent, *living about three miles below* Hanover *courthouſe, a ruſty black horſe* 4 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high,* 4 *years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white above the footlocks, paces altogether, has a knot in each ſhoulder, occaſioned by work, and is branded on the near ſhoulder S G with a figure of* 7. *Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to mr.* Thilman *at* Hanover *courthouſe, or to capt.* Richard Chamberlayne *in* New Kent, *ſhall have* 20 *s. reward, and on conviction of the thief, if a white man,* 10*l.*

2‖ *JOHN GLENN.*

To CHARLES PATTESON *and* JOHN CABELL, *gentlemen, delegates for the county of* Buckingham, *now in General Convention:*

The ADDRESS and INSTRUCTIONS of the freeholders of the said county.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you were elected and deputed by us to fill the moſt difficult and important place that the repreſentatives of this county were ever appointed to act in, we cannot, in juſtice to ourſelves and poſterity, forbear to give ſome inſtructions concerning the diſcharge of your great truſt. In this we have the example of many, but would not tie you down in a manner too ſtrict and poſitive. Though a general confidence in your honeſty and wiſdom may be required, yet, in ſome great and leading queſtions, it may not be unneceſſary to take the ſenſe of your conſtituents. We give you ours in the plaineſt, eaſieſt, and beſt method it can be collected. If it does not agree with the general opinion, we truſt at leaſt it will be pardonable. Actuated by a warm and ſincere regard for the intereſts and rights of mankind, and a deep ſenſe of our preſent ſituation, we wiſh to think and proceed arright in affairs of ſuch great conſequence; and are willing, therefore, to ſubmit our opinions to the candid judgment of the publick.

The unhappy diſpute between Great Britain and theſe United Colonies ſeems now arrived to a criſis, from whence events ought to take place, which, at the beginning, we believe, were in contemplation of but a few, and even by them viewed at a much greater diſtance. When diſſentions firſt aroſe, we felt our hearts warmly attached to the king of Great Britain and the royal family; but now! the caſe is much altered. At that time, we wiſhed to look upon the miniſtry and parliament as the only fountains from which the bitter waters flowed, and conſidered the king as deceived and miſguided by his counſellors; and were therefore led to think, that he might, in a proper time, open his eyes, and become a mediator between his contending ſubjects. The meaſures, however, ſtill purſued againſt America, leave no room to expect ſuch an interpoſition, from motives of goodneſs and affection; or with conceſſions, which may be juſtly required. Our enemies denounce our ruin, from the whole tenour of their conduct; and the king's ſpeeches, and addreſſes, reſolutions, and acts of the parliament, are evidently concerted to carry their great and favourite point. Proſpects of a reconciliation have opened themſelves to ſome, but they, we fear, were only the ignorant, credulous, and unwary; and, even to them, they muſt, ere this, have cloſed with more threatening appearances. The gracious receipt of a continental petition, and the bare mention of commiſſioners, have been ſeverally conſtrued good marks of reconcilement and peace, by thoſe who too fondly hoped what was generally deſired.

When the Britiſh parliament aſſumed an abſolute power over us, and attempted to exerciſe that power, an oppoſition was formed in the United Colonies, the moſt pacifick which could be adopted, with any probability of ſucceſs, in the laſt reſort, ſhould our enemies perſiſt in their meaſures, and endeavour to drive us into ſubmiſſion by force. This oppoſition became a great offence in their eyes; our petitions were treated with contempt, our actions termed rebellious, and arms uſed to ſubdue us. As the colonies ſeemed determined, from the firſt, to maintain their rights, and the rights of a free people, they were obliged to oppoſe force with force; and, for the effectual purpoſe thereof, as occaſions required, to take into their own hands the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers of government. This was a neceſſary conſequence, and no ſettled and permanent oppoſition could be made without it. They violated the faith of charters, the principles of the conſtitution, and attempted to deſtroy our legal as well as natural rights. We could do nothing without forming at leaſt a temporary government of our own, by laying aſide that part, and diſpenſing with thoſe forms, of the old conſtitution, which were incompatible with our ſafety or ſucceſs. They have broken through poſitive laws, and expreſs acts of Aſſembly, as well as the ties which unite man to man in general affection; by which means they have become felons, and enemies, under thoſe laws. In the ſtruggle, the lives of hundreds have been deſtroyed; flouriſhing towns burnt down and demoliſhed; property ſeized and taken, ſecretly and openly; thouſands reduced, from eaſy and affluent circumſtances, to poverty and diſtreſs; and all the horrours of an expenſive and dreadful war experienced. We have oppoſed with arms, and perſevered in our meaſures with a reſolution to maintain our rights, and regarded no law heretofore made but as it was found conſiſtent with ſuch a laudable deſign. Both ſides grow every day more and more incenſed, from circumſtances which always ariſe in ſuch conteſts; and that general confidence, ſo neceſſary to the ſupport of every kind of government, ſeems entirely annihilated, without a proſpect of re-union of affections ſufficient to reſtore it. It becomes daily more out of their power, and farther from their inclination, to put us on the footing where we ſtood at the cloſe of the laſt war, or repair the great damages we have ſuſtained; which, if they ſhould ever confeſs their errour, and deſire to cloſe with us on the terms we have hitherto offered, they muſt, in juſtice and reaſon, agree ought to be done.

Beſides, the welfare of ourſelves, and future generations, obliges us to turn matters over in every point of view, and conſider what has been the iſſue of conteſts moſt ſimilar to our own. As virtue or publick ſpirit cannot be thoroughly loſt in any country, but muſt ſurvive in the breaſts of many individuals, ſo it would be too ſanguine to imagine that any country is without ſome men of ambitious and ſelfiſh views; who, taking the advantage of favourable opportunities, and an unſettled ſtate, turn the ſcale too much to their own ſide, and deſtroy the liberty, or fix the chains, of their country. This evil we find generally ariſes in, or after, civil broils, when the people have no eſtabliſhed government, or are led from a ſenſe of danger, or unlimited confidence, to give themſelves up blindly to their leaders. This misfortune, we hope, will never happen among us; nor do we believe that, at this time, there are any of influence or inclination to effect or deſire it. However, it is better to prevent evils than have them to remedy; and no precaution can be too great for the attainment of every valuable end to mankind. When things are fixed in a point beyond the preſent, many advantages may probably accrue. We therefore, your conſtituents, recommend to, and inſtruct you, as far as your voices will contribute, to cauſe a total and final ſeparation from Great Britain to take place, as ſoon as poſſible; or, as we conceive this great point will not come within your immediate province, that, as far as in your power, you cauſe ſuch inſtructions to be given to the delegates from this colony to the Continental Congreſs; that you weigh well the importance of the matter, and endeavour to lodge power in the hands of thoſe, whoſe honeſty, wiſdom, and love for their country, will direct them to uſe it for the publick good; that, as far as your voices are admitted, you cauſe a free and happy conſtitution to be eſtabliſhed, with a renunciation of the old, and ſo much thereof as has been found inconvenient and oppreſſive; and that you endeavour to fix a publick jealouſy in this conſtitution, as an eſſential principle of its ſupport.

In the preſent unſettled ſtate of affairs, when the government erected among us is confeſſed on all hands to be only temporary, for the immediate purpoſe of oppoſing the arbitrary ſtrides of Great Britain, and effecting a reconciliation with the mother country, when the conteſt is between ſubject and ſubject, with the eſtabliſhed power of peace and war at the head of our enemies, and our profeſſions and actions tend only to bring about a reconciliation, we have not the leaſt room to believe that any foreign nation will eſpouſe our cauſe in an open and avowed manner; but when we lay aſide theſe conſiderations, and bid the laſt adieu, ſome foreign powers may, for their own intereſt, lend an aſſiſting hand, ſettle a trade, and enable us to diſcharge the great burthens of the war, which otherwiſe may become intolerable. Here again we would direct you, as far as relates to your province, to beware of any other than commercial alliances with foreigners, and to keep their armies off your ſhores, if poſſible. We aſk for a full repreſentation, free and frequent elections, and that no ſtanding armies whatever ſhould be kept up in times of peace. We truſt you will uſe your utmoſt care and circumſpection at this trying criſis, that as America is the laſt part of the world which has contended for her liberty, ſo ſhe may be the moſt free and happy. She has many advantages, which others, in nearly her circumſtances, have not known; ariſing from her ſituation and ſtrength, and the experience of all before to profit by. View well the defects in other governments, and conſider the viſible cauſes which reduced them from freedom to ſlavery, or raiſed them from ſlavery to liberty; and learn by theſe examples. It was by a revolution, and the choice of the people, that the preſent royal family was ſeated on the throne of Great Britain, and we conceive the Supreme Being hath left it in our power to chooſe what government we pleaſe for our civil and religious happineſs; and when that becomes defective, or deviates from the end of its inſtitution, and cannot be corrected, that the people may form themſelves into another, avoiding the defects of the former. This we would now wiſh to have effected, as ſoon as the general conſent approves, and the wiſdom of our councils will admit; that we may, as far as poſſible, keep up our primary object, and not loſe ourſelves in hankering after a reconciliation with Great Britain. Good government alone, and the proſperity of mankind, can be in the divine intention. We pray, therefore, that, under the ſuperintending providence of the Ruler of the Univerſe, a government may be eſtabliſhed in America, the moſt free, happy, and permanent, that human wiſdom can contrive, and the perfection of man maintain.

Publiſhed by order of the committee.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, clerk.

To Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

THROUGH an omiſſion of yours, a number of your cuſtomers in the back counties in this colony had not timely notice of the PUBLICK FAST appointed by the GENERAL CONGRESS. I think it a duty you owe the publick to inform them of the reaſon of this neglect. By doing it, in a ſatisfactory manner, you will oblige, gentlemen, your humble ſervant, MONTANUS.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by ALEXANDER PURDIE, at the CONSTITUTIONAL POST-OFFICE.

FRIDAY, *June* 14, 1776. SUPPLEMENT. No. 72.

At a committee appointed and held for Eſſex *county, at* Tappahannock, *on* Tueſday *the* 16*th of* April, 1776.

THE ſub-committee of this county having reported to this committee, that it appeared to them, by the depoſition of James Connolly, that John and George Fowler had imported goods into this county contrary to the aſſociation, from Antigua, and referred the conſideration thereof to us, the ſaid John Fowler appeared, was heard, and on conſideration of the premiſes,

Reſolved, that it does not appear to this committee that the ſaid Fowler imported the ſaid goods into this county as alledged; but that the ſaid goods were imported into Glouceſter county, and from thence brought into their ſtore in this county.

Reſolved, it appearing to this committee that the committee of Glouceſter have had the ſaid goods under their conſideration, and determined thereon, that this committee will proceed no farther with reſpect to the ſaid goods, the ſaid committee of Glouceſter having taken goods of the ſaid Fowler's to the amount of the invoice produced to them.

Reſolved, that this committee are of opinion that the ſaid Fowlers have violated the continental aſſociation, and that they be publiſhed in the Gazette as enemies to America, agreeable to the ſaid aſſociation, the offence having been committed before the paſſing the ordinance of Convention reſpecting ſuch caſes, and that it be recommended to the good people of this colony to have no farther dealings with them. JOHN UPSHAW, chairman.

(*A copy*) W. YOUNG, clerk.

DINWIDDIE court-houſe, *May* 28, 1776.

Mr. PURDIE,

A COMPLAINT being lodged againſt Richard Hanſon, and others, for having wilfully violated an order of the Continental Congreſs reſpecting the late FAST, the culprits perſonally appeared this day before the committee, and of their own accords made the moſt humble conceſſions for their contemptuous behaviour on that ſolemn occaſion. For farther particulars, we beg leave to refer to the encloſed memorial and confeſſion annexed, both which you are requeſted to inſert in your Gazette, at the joint expenſe of the ſaid delinquents, and you will oblige

MANY.

To the chairman and members of the committee for Dinwiddie *county, the memorial of* RICHARD HANSON, *of the town of* Peterſburg,

SHEWETH,

THAT your memorialiſt has heard, with much concern, that he ſtands charged before this committee with having wilfully violated an order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, for the obſervation of Friday 17th inſtant (May) as a ſolemn FAST DAY.

Your memorialiſt moſt ſolemnly declares, that at the time of his giving the invitation to his neighbours, which has excited againſt him the ſaid complaint, he did not recollect that it was the day ſet apart for that purpoſe, until it was ſo late in the day that he apprehended his countermanding the invitations might be ſuppoſed to ariſe rather from a want of hoſpitality than a religious attention to the appointed ſolemnity; and as he was conſcious of having no deſign or deſire to contravene either that, or any other order of that honourable aſſembly, he truſted that the moſt favourable conſtruction would be put upon an act attended with no mark of feſtivity, or productive of diſorder or licentiouſneſs.

Your memorialiſt begs leave farther to aſſure this committee, that he has, ſince his firſt reſidence in this colony, been conſtantly obedient to the laws and regulations ordained in it; and more particularly, ſince the commencement of the late unhappy diſputes between the colonies and the parent ſtate, he has firmly reſolved, in no inſtance to give offence to the inhabitants of a country where he has enjoyed all the benefits ariſing to individuals in a well regulated ſociety, and experienced the friendſhip of many worthy members of it, his utmoſt wiſh being to acquire the character of a peaceable and inoffenſive citizen.

Under this circumſtance of inattention, and inadvertency as to the offence committed, and his hearty contrition for the ſame, he hopes this committee will reſt ſatisfied of the innocence of his intentions, and believe him when he declares, that he will neither, by word or deed, give cauſe for complaint in future; and that he will, in all inſtances, conform himſelf to the regulations that have been already made, or may hereafter be marked out, for the inhabitants of this colony. And moſt ſincerely wiſhes for a return of that peace and tranquillity which have heretofore prevailed in Virginia, in which he has paſſed the happieſt part of his life; and that the preſent conteſt may be ended with honour and advantage to the United Colonies of America.

WE the ſubſcribers, who partook of a dinner at mr. Hanſon's on the day mentioned in his memorial, ſeriouſly declare, that it was done inadvertently, and not with deſign, as has been ſuggeſted, to counteract the order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs. We farther acknowledge, that we are heartily ſorry for not ſtrictly attending to that and every other order of that honourable aſſembly; and ſolemnly engage, in future, ſo to conduct ourſelves as to give no offence to the inhabitants of this colony, nor in any inſtance whatſoever again neglect to comply with every order of the Continental Congreſs, or the ordinances of the Convention of this colony hereafter made or now ordained.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN.
A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM BRATTIE.
THOMAS IRVING.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, at the plantation whereon mr.* Robert Newſum *lately lived, on the firſt* Tueſday *in* July *next*,

THE ſaid plantation, with its appurtenances, as deſcribed in an advertiſement publiſhed by the ſaid *Newſum* in his life-time; alſo a valuable aſſortment of houſehold and kitchen furniture, a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, a quantity of corn, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5l. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity for punctual payment, or to carry intereſt from the date in caſe of a failure on the day of payment.

(4) THE EXECUTORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 30, 1776.

LEFT in the neceſſary houſe, at the *Raleigh*, on *Monday* laſt, a *SILVER STOP WATCH*, maker's name PRENTIS, *London*, no. 112, with two ſeals ſet in gold, one of them a cipher, the other a coat of arms. Whoever returns it to the printer or to the bar-keeper at the *Raleigh*, ſhall receive 40s.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 4, 1776.

WANTED immediately, four or five Joiners. None but good hands need apply. FRANCIS JARAM.

FOR *SALE*, *a tract of good level land in the lower end of* King William, *containing* 340 *acres, about* 7 *miles from* Weſt Point, *and not more than one mile from either* Mattapony *or* Pamunkey *rivers; it is likewiſe convenient to church and mill. About* 100 *acres are cleared, and under good fencing; the remainder very thick and well timbered. Upon the land is a good dwelling-houſe* 24 *by* 16, *kitchen, quarter, dairy, ſmokehouſe, and barn, alſo a good garden well paled in; the improvements all quite new, not having been built above two years. It is a healthy place, and has good water convenient. My price is* 35*s. per acre, and I ſhall make the payments eaſy to the purchaſer, who may have poſſeſſion at any time.*

DAVID PANNILL.

To be SOLD at publick auction, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of major *John Bickerton*, deceaſed, on *Friday* the 5th of *July* next,

THE *land and plantation whereon he formerly lived, in* Hanover *county, containing about* 600 *acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, with all convenient out-houſes, good orchards, &c. The land is very rich and well timbered, and lies about four miles from* Hanover *town. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to*

LEWIS WEBB, ſurviving executor.

*** *Mrs.* Martha Irwin *has her dower in this land.*

I WILL give 7d. halfpeny a pound for BACON, and 4l. per barrel for PORK, delivered in *Williamſburg*, or at the *College* or *Capitol Landing's*, and 6d. halfpeny a pound for BACON delivered at any place within 100 miles of *Williamſburg*, provided I can have 2000 wt. delivered at one place. I will continue to give theſe prices till I have given notice, in this Gazette, to the contrary.

JOHN HAWKINS.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 15, 1776

THE *preſent ſituation of* York *having occaſioned me to remove my family to this town, I ſhall open a large and freſh aſſortment of* MEDICINES, *in the ſhop formerly occupied by doctor* Mercer, *where I will attend to practiſe.*

THOMAS POWELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Williamsburg*, about the 12th of *April* laſt, a bay horſe about 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome white on one of his hind feet, his ſides rubbed with the girt, and branded on the near buttock nearly thus E. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me in *Caroline* county, or to mr. *Jacob Bruce* in *Williamsburg*, ſhall have 3l. reward, and on conviction of the thief 5l.

2‖ JOHN JOHNSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the *Cow Paſture*, county of *Auguſta*, a ſervant man named *JAMES REEVES*, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, has a ſcar above one of his eyebrows, is a bricklayer by trade, and was born in *London*; had on, and carried with him, an old blue cloth coat, blue breeches patched with white cloth, two coarſe tow ſhirts, tow leggins, but no ſhoes. He rode off a bay horſe about 14 hands and a half high, with a bob tail, paces, and branded on the near ſhoulder B. It is ſuppoſed he has ſtolen part of indentures from *James Reiley*, and that he will attempt to paſs for a freeman. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, and horſe, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have 50s. reward, and if out of the county 5l.

4‖ HUGH HICKLEN.

William & Mary College, May 21, 1776.

THE college of WILLIAM & MARY has been lately cleaned, and will be immediately plaiſtered and white-waſhed, to render it fit for the reception of the profeſſors, ſtudents, grammar ſcholars, and ſervants; and the ſeveral ſchools will be opened at the beginning of *Trinity* term, namely, on *Monday* the 17th of next month.

(4) EMMANUEL JONES.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber in* Caroline, *on the 9th of this inſtant* (May) *a dark mulatto boy, named ANTHONY, 12 or 13 years old, but badly grown, ſquints a little, and is dreſſed in* Virginia *cloth, with a leather cap; he rode away a large ſorrel mare about* 14 *hands and a half high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, my own ſaddle, and ſilver-bitted curb bridle. I imagine he is gone towards* Blandford, *on* Appamattox, *having been purchaſed of one mr.* Yarborough *of that place. Whoever ſecures the ſaid boy, with the mare, ſaddle, and bridle, ſo that I get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.*

JOHN FITZHUGH.

RUN away on *Tueſday* the 19th inſtant, four *Virginia* born NEGRO men ſlaves, belonging to colonel *John Fry*'s eſtate, *viz.* HARRY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, yellow complexion, has a ſcar on his face, a ſenſible artful fellow, and about 30 years old. YORK, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout likely well made fellow, black complexion, one of his legs ſmaller than the other, has a ſcar on one of his arms, by being burned when about 16 years old. ADAM, about 5 feet 7 inches high, yellow complexion, thin viſage, bushy hair, about 40 years old. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the clothes they carried with them, having different kinds. Whoever will deliver the above mentioned ſlaves, to mr. *Richard Adams* in *Richmond* town, mr. *Thomas Adams* in *New Kent*, mr. *Henry Fry* in *Culpeper*, or the ſubſcriber in *Buckingham*, ſhall be paid 40s. for each of them. (tf) JOHN NICHOLAS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Charles City*, a likely negro fellow named *PETER*, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 30 years old, ſquare and well made, has thick lips, ſpeaks very broken, is very black, and has a down look; had on a brown double-breaſted jacket, a pair of ſnuff coloured breeches, and a brown linen ſhirt. He has a wife at mr. *John Brown*'s, in the lower part of this county. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to me, ſhall have 40s. reward.

(4) JOHN KENT.

TAKEN up in *Auguſta*, a ſorrel mare about 14 hands high, 5 years old, is a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. 10s.

ANDREW SUTTELLINGTOWN.

TAKEN up in *King George*, a dark bay mare about 12 hands high, about 12 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, two ſaddle ſpots, her near hint foot white, branded on the near buttock T C, and had on a bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. ‖ PEREGRINE ROSE.

TAKEN up in *Charlotte*, a ſorrel horſe 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, appears to be old, has a ſtar in his forehead, from which is a blaze down his face, a flaxen mane and tail, both hind feet and half the legs white, ſome ſaddle ſpots, but no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

‖ JOHN IRBY.

TAKEN up in *Culpeper*, a bay mare with a mealy noſe, about 10 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, not branded; alſo a bay two-year old colt, with white hind feet, cut and dockt, but not branded. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 12l. the colt to 8l. ‖ HAROD FREEMAN.

TAKEN up in *Culpeper*, a black mare about 13 hands high, with trimmed mane and tail, is branded on the near thigh with a blot, and had on a bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

‖ NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

TAKEN up at the houſe late mr. Doncaſtle's, *in* James City *county, a ſorrel mare about* 14 *hands high, one hind foot white, but has no brand perceivable; ſhe has had a foal ſince taken up, which is dead. The owner may have her on paying charges, by applying to*

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

TAKEN up in *Pittſylvania*, a bay mare 4 feet and a half high, appears to be very old, has ſome white hairs in her mane, paces, branded on the near ſhoulder I, and on the near buttock H. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. JAMES BURTON.

TAKEN up in Pittſylvania, *on* Little Otter *creek, a brown mare about* 4 *feet* 5 *inches high, and branded on the near buttock* I; *alſo a black mare colt about two years old, about* 4 *feet* 5 *inches high, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare to* 5*l. the colt to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

‖ *DAVID BARTON.*

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick*, a brindled ſteer about 8 or 9 years old, appears to have been worked, has the points of his horns ſawed, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſwallow-fork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

‖ JOESPH CARTER.

TAKEN up in *Loudoun*, two ſteers, one a red brindle with three white legs, ſome white under his belly and at the end of his tail, and marked with a crop and ſwallow-fork in each ear. The other a dark brindle with a white face, ſome white on his rump, and all his legs white, marked with a crop in the left ear, and a crop and ſwallow-fork in the right. Poſted and appraiſed, the firſt to 45s. and the other to 30s. ‖ GEORGE DRUMM.

TAKEN up in *Lunenburg*, on *Juniper* creek, a dark bay mare about 10 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, a blaze face, all her feet white, paces, but is not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

‖ WILLIAM BUSH.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, on *Johnſon*'s creek, a large red and white ſteer, 5 or 6 years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

‖ JOHN QUARLES.

TAKEN up in *Goochland*, on the *Great Bird* creek, a brindled ſteer about 4 years old. marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s.

‖ CHARLES LEWIS.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, on *Bear* creek, two horſes. One a milk and cider, with a blaze face, about 4 feet 5 inches high, paces and trots, his fore feet ſhod, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock, but not plain enough to be made out. The other is a gray, near the ſame height, thin made, had on a bell, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock, but not plain enough to be made out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. each.

PETER DONALD.

TAKEN up in *Goochland*, on the *Great Bird* creek, a ſorrel horſe 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 8 or 9 years old, has a white face, three white feet, is ſhod before, but not branded, that I can perceive. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

‖ WILLIAM HOLMAN.

TAKEN up in *Caroline*, a red ſteer with ſome white hairs in his forehead, ſome white ſpots on his right thigh, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

‖ JOHN PARTLOW.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, a ſmall gray near bitten mare, about 10 years old, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I S, and on the near buttock I I. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ EUSEBIUS STONE.

For SALE,

THE houſes and lots where the ſubſcriber now lives, near the town of *Petersburg*, conſiſting of a large dwelling-houſe, ſtorehouſe, and all convenient outhouſes, in good repair, with a large garden and paſture adjoining. The ſituation is equal to any in the colony for buſineſs; and, being well known, requires no farther deſcription. Alſo, a few houſe ſervants, houſehold furniture, &c. with a lot in the town of *Petersburg*, and 400 acres of good tobacco land in *Charlotte*. The purchaſers may have poſſeſſion immediately, and the payment made eaſy, by giving approved ſecurity.----As I intend leaving the colony, thoſe who have any demands againſt me are deſired to apply and receive payment; and all perſons indebted are deſired to diſcharge their accounts, or, if inconvenient, to give ſecurity.

As the purchaſers of the land in *Ward's fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, eſq; of *London*, are in ſome doubt of their having a right, this is to inform them, that the deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an acknowledgment of mrs. *Lidderdale*'s right of dower, when the times will admit of an opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the deeds will not be recorded till the money is paid, agreeable to the terms of ſale; and if any of the purchaſers are in doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make ſale of the lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the power of attorney is recorded.

(12) RICHARD HANSON.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of *William Eaton*, jun. deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale about 1200 acres of valuable land lying on the north ſide of *Roanoke* river, near the ſaid *Eaton*'s ferry (commonly called *Rawlings*'s ferry) in the upper end of *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*. There are on the ſaid tract of land three plantations, in but indifferent order. It is needleſs to ſay any thing more of the quality and advantages attending the ſaid land than that it contains about 300 acres of valuable low grounds, and no gentleman would chooſe to purchaſe ſo valuable a tract without firſt viewing it. Three different payments will be allowed the purchaſer, or purchaſers; the firſt on the 25th of *December*, and two yearly payments for the reſidue, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to (tf)

WILLIAM EATON, executor.

TAKEN up in *Eedford*, a black bull 3 years old, marked with a ſlit and ſmall nick in the right ear, and a ſwallow-fork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

JOHN ANTHONY.

TAKEN up in *Halifax*, near *Burch*'s creek bridge, a yellow brown ſteer 3 years old laſt ſpring, with a ſmall white ſpot in his forehead, his near hind foot white, has ſome white under his belly, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and overkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

‖ JAMES SMITH.

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, a brindled cow and calf. The cow appears to be about 4 years old, marked with a crop, underkeel, and ſlit (though the ſlit appears to be from a hole tore out) in the right ear, and a ſwallow-fork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. 9d.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

FRIDAY, June 14, 1776. POSTSCRIPT. No. 72.

IN CONVENTION.

JUNE 12, 1776.

A DECLARATION *of* RIGHTS *made by the representatives of the good people of* Virginia, *assembled in full and free Convention; which rights do pertain to them, and their posterity, as the basis and foundation of government.*

1. THAT all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That goverment is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security, of the people, nation, or community; of all the various modes and forms of government that is best, which is is capable of producing the greatest degree or happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of mal-administration; and that whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the publick weal.

4. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive on separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of publick services; which, not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge, to be hereditary.

5. That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judicative; and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections, in which all, or any part of the former members, to be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

6. That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people, in assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for publick uses without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the publick good.

7. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be

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confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

9. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

10. That general warrants, whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded to ſearch ſuſpected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons not named, or whoſe offence is not particularly deſcribed and ſupported by evidence, are grievous and oppreſſive, and ought not to be granted.

11. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held ſacred.

12. That the freedom of the preſs is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotick governments.

13. That a well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free ſtate; that ſtanding armies, in time of peace, ſhould be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

14. That the people have a right to uniform government; and therefore, that no government ſeparate from, or independent of the government of *Virginia*, ought to be erected or eſtabliſhed within the limits thereof.

15. That no free government, or the bleſſing of liberty, can be preſerved to any people but by a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

16. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our CREATOR, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practiſe Chriſtian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Pr.

(*A copy*)

JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the Conv.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 14.

THIS day arrived in town, from Georgia, on his way to the General Congreſs, GEORGE WALTON, eſq; one of the delegates from that province; alſo lieutenants Walton and Pannell, on the recruiting ſervice. By theſe gentlemen, we learn that the Convention of Georgia have authoriſed their delegates in Congreſs to concur in any ſcheme which may be propoſed for the benefit of the United Colonies, even to a total ſeparation from Great Britain; and that, in the mean while, a form of government had been eſtabliſhed in the province.

We alſo learn, that the iſlands upon the coaſt of Georgia, which abound with live-ſtock, are continually infeſted by the Britiſh pirates; but that, by the vigilance and activity of the ſoldiers, and adjacent inhabitants, they have not been able as yet to obtain any ſupplies, and, in the frequent ſkirmiſhes, the pirates have always been ſoundly drubbed,---as they ought to be.

The following gentlemen are choſen officers for the ſix companies of light horſe directed to be raiſed by the Hon. General Convention, viz. Captains, *Theodorick Bland*, jun. *Benjamin Temple*, *John Jameſon*, *Lewelling Jones*, *Henry Lee*, jun. and *John Nelſon*, eſquires. Lieutenants, *Richard Call*, *Cuthbert Harriſon*, *William Penn*, *Spotſwood Dandridge*, *John Belfield*, and *Addiſon Lewis* eſquires. Cornets, *John Henry*, *James Jones*, *William Lindſay*, *John Watts*, *Henry Leyton* and *Henry Clements*, eſquires.

Six companies of militia are likewiſe to be called into duty immediately, from ſuch counties as the Committee of Safety ſhall judge moſt ex-

pedient, and employed as rangers in the county of Fincastle, for the protection of the inhabitants; and this day WILLIAM RUSSELL, esq; one of the delegates for Fincastle, was appointed to the command of that body of militia, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The body of regulars stationed on the Ohio are also to be augmented to 400 men, for the defence of the N. W. frontiers, the whole to be commanded by JOSEPH NEVILLE, esq; who ranks as major.

Two masters of vessels came to town this week, who were lately taken by the ministerial cruizers, and made their escape. They report, that lord Dunmore's whole army is now reduced to 40 regular soldiers, and 200 of the *Black Fencibles*, 175 of which last corps died on their passage from Norfolk to Gwyn's island; and that ANDREW SPROWLE, esq; of Gosport, three days after his landing, departed this life, great part of which he spent in Virginia, much to his emolument, having amassed, by trade, a very capital fortune.

Governour Franklin of New Jersey has issued a proclamation, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly of that province, at Perth Amboy, on Thursday the 20th of this instant, having matters of great importance to communicate to them.

The Hon. the General Congress have been pleased to appoint doctor WILLIAM RICKMAN, of Charles City, director-general and chief physician of the continental hospital in Virginia; and to promote col. HUGH MERCER, of the 3d regiment, to the rank of brigadier-general, who is soon to set out, we hear, for New York.

A Spanish brig from the Havannah, bound to Philadelphia, with 12,800 dollars on board, is taken off the capes of Delaware by the Liverpool frigate.

A few days ago one of the enemy's vessels ran aground on the Gloucester shore, within musket shot of our people, upon which the crew, five in number, jumped overboard. Two got safe to Gwyn's island, one was shot, and the other two were drowned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, *to his friend in this city, dated June 4, 1776.*

"An express is just arrived from Canada, with intelligence that the 8th regiment, collected from the various western forts, joined by Canadians in their neighbourhood, and Indians, to the number of 1000, had gone down the river St. Laurence, towards Montreal, and, about 15 miles from that city, had attacked and cut off our post of 250 men at a place called The Cedars; and that a party of 100, which had been sent from Montreal, to strengthen the above post, not knowing of its fate, had been also cut off. The latter party, it is said, bravely engaged and defeated 400 of the enemy; but were overpowered at last, by superiour numbers. We had no great force in Montreal, the greater part of the army being below, so that there is some reason to fear the enemy may get possession of that place. General Sullivan, however, with 3000 men, was crossing lake Champlain, and would soon come up with those gentry, in which case they would be between him and our army below. We have now 10,000 men in Canada, besides 6000 militia yesterday voted for that country, with 2000 auxiliary Indians; and they will be reinforced speedily with 10,000 regulars, and 15,000 militia. We hear a large three-decker, loaded with sugar, is on her way here, with two of our small armed vessels guarding her. She was taken by them, on her voyage from Jamaica to London.---The men of war have been so roughly handled here, that they have left this port entirely.---We this day received the address of the city of London to the king, requesting that an explicit declaration of the just terms to be offered to America might precede the operations of arms. It is a well written, humane, and animated address, but the answer to it is most shocking: "He is sorry for "the *rebellion*, but *force* or *submission* must take "place." [A very pertinent reply might be made to this answer of the king's to his city of London, by the American people: "We are sorry "to find you are such a hard-hearted, foolish, "and stubborn man, duped by your wicked "counsellors, but we will not submit to be your "*slaves*; and as for *your forces*, aided by Hanoverians, Brunswickers, &c. we are ready to "meet them, and trust that ALMIGHTY "GOD, the avenger of wrongs, and defender "of the cause of the innocent, will deliver them "into our hands in his own good time, when "they, finding themselves far removed from "oppression, may quietly sit down with us, in "this happy quarter of the globe, to till the "ground, which so amply rewards the industrious farmer's toil."]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, *to his friend in this city, dated the 10th instant.*

"The Maryland people seem much dissatisfied with their Convention, and it appears to me that

nine tenths of the Western shore are for independence.---Governour Eden has left Annapolis.---A gentleman writes from Martinico, that we have many friends there, and that arms and ammunition are daily arriving. The latest advices from Old France were, that the king had dismissed his ambassadour to the British court, for presuming to tell the English ministry that his master would take no part in the present dispute. He says, he will act as he sees fit. The French, it is certain, are repairing Dunkirk; and I hope they will beat up a dust soon---to the confusion of our enemies."

Extract from the ordinance for raising six troops of horse

BE *it therefore ordained, &c. That six troops of horse, consisting of* 30 *each rank and file, be immediately raised, under proper officers, and taken into the service of this colony; and that each of the said companies be under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, a cornet, to be chosen by the Convention, and three corporals, to be chosen by the captain, and be allowed a trumpeter, to be also appointed by the captain; and that the several officers and troopers shall, at their own expense, be furnished with horses, proper arms and accoutrements, and shall be allowed the following pay per day, besides rations and forage, to wit: The captain* 7*s.* 6*d. the lieutenant* 6*s. the cornet* 5*s. the corporals* 3*s. each, a trumpeter* 3*s. and a trooper* 2*s.* 6*d. which pay of the officers shall commence from the time of receiving their commissions, and of the troopers from the time of their being provided with a sufficient horse, and properly armed, in the opinion of any field-officer of the militia of the county wherein they are enlisted, and that the officers and troopers so to be raised shall continue in the service for such time as shall be judged necessary by the Committee of Safety, or other having the executive powers of government, but shall not be compelled to continue in service longer than one year, and that they shall be subject to the articles of war established for the regular forces, and to such orders as they shall from time to time receive from the commanding officer of the continental troops in this colony.*

IN CONVENTION, JUNE 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, that mr. *Drayton*, and mr. *Elliot*, officers from *South Carolina*, be permitted to recruit soldiers in this colony, provided they do not enlist any of the regulars, marines or minute-men, already engaged here in the continental or colonial service.

JUNE 14.

RESOLVED, that messr. *George Walton*, jun. *Joseph Pannell*, *Robert Walton*, jun. and *Samuel Scott*, officers from *Georgia*, be permitted to recruit soldiers in this colony, not exceeding 300, provided they do not enlist any of the regulars, marines, or minute-men, already engaged here in the continental or colonial service; and that it be recommended to the several county commitees to afford all possible assistance to them, and the recruiting officers from South Carolina.

EDMUND PENDLETON, president.

(*A copy.*)

JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the Convention.